

## MAINTENANCE COST PRISONERS IN JAIL

### DISCUSSED IN REPORT BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS

## PUBLIC BOARD BILL

### Investigations Were Made in Various Counties By Officers of Board.

Columbia, Dec. 18.—It cost the counties of the state almost \$53,000 to feed prisoners in their jails during the first three quarters of 1915, according to the report of the state board of charities and corrections to the general assembly. During this period the average daily population of the jails ranged from 123.6 prisoners in Charleston county to 3.7 prisoners in Oconee. Charleston county's board bill for prisoners from January through September, 1915, was the largest paid by any county in the state, totaling \$10,327.39, part of this amount, though, was paid for feeding a county changing quartered at the jail. Other counties in which the prisoners' board bills during the first three quarters of 1915 were over \$2,000 are: Spartanburg, \$3,582; Richland, \$3,104.22; Greenville, \$2,247.98; Sumter, \$2,309.60.

In regard to dieting prisoners in the county jails the state board of charities and corrections says in its report to the general assembly:

"Beaufort, Greenville, and Richland are the only counties in the state where the 'dialing' fee system does not obtain. That is to say, in all the other counties the sheriffs are paid a per diem fee for feeding the prisoners. This fee varies from \$2.25 to \$4.00 a day a prisoner (\$2.25 in one county; \$3.30 in twelve counties; \$3.35 in seven counties; and \$4.00 in 21 counties.)

"By acts of 1913, 1914, and 1915 the sheriff of Beaufort county is charged with feeding the prisoners in the county jail at actual cost, such cost not to exceed \$25 a day a prisoner. All accounts for groceries, help, etc., must be attested, presented to the county commissioners, audited by them, and if allowed, paid by the county supervisor. The sheriff pays his own fuel, but is allowed \$25 a quarter for cook hire.

"The control of the Greenville county jail is in the hands of the Greenville county commission of charities and corrections, which appoints and pays the jailer and other employees and expends the county appropriation for the jail and almshouse, reporting quarterly to the supervising auditor. The new dieting system became effective March 1, 1915, when the dieting fee of \$3.30 a day was abolished by act of the general assembly. On May 25, 1915, the county prisoners were transferred to the city stockade pending the completion of the new county jail. At the city stockade the dieting fee for both city and county prisoners is \$0.375 a day. Consequently, the new system has been tested out only from March 1, 1915 to May 24, 1915, inclusive.

"In discussing the economies effected by this change, the supervising auditor says:

"A comparison of the former allowance (30 cents per day) paid to the sheriff for dieting prisoners with items (diet \$0.1819 and jailer and guards \$0.527) from above costs apply to the same support, reveals a saving to the county of \$0.1154 per prisoner per day, the value of which for the period under review is \$290.12 (\$3.43 a day for an average population of 35.27 prisoners) and in addition the jail charges which formerly were paid to the sheriff less cost of dieting is \$245.14; thereby showing the value of the saving to the county under the present administration to be \$535.26 for 25 days or \$21.41 per day.

"The prisoners in the Greenville jail, during the period above considered were given three meals a day (the general practice is to give two.) This ration was fairly well balanced, including beef, chicken, a brook with whey, and coffee each day.

"Under the new system of feeding prisoners in Richland county the jailer, appointed by the sheriff, buys the provisions for the prisoners. These bills must be submitted to the supervisor for approval and payment. The new law provides that the salary of the jailer and the wages of the employees of the jail shall be paid by the county. Records for the month of August, 1915, and during the 36 days between that and September 29, 1915, inclusive, the total net saving was \$0.1396 a day on each prisoner, or in the aggregate for the 26 days \$193.36 (\$2.44 a day) as shown by the following table:

Provisions	\$150.12
Wages of jailer	22.00
Wages of cook	20.00
Total cost of feeding	\$192.12
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Total cost of feeding	\$192.12

"It should be noted that in Greenville and Richland provisions were made at the time of abolishing the dialing fee for payment by the county of all costs, liberty paid by the sheriff out of his dieting fees, such as the salary of the jailer and the wages of the cook at the jail, and that in Beaufort the sheriff was allowed \$25 a quarter for cook hire."

Telling likewise in its report of the feeding of prisoners in the county jails of the state in general, the state board of charities and corrections says:

"The fact of the prisoners in Beaufort county being supervised by the sheriff is a matter of public interest. It is the only supervision of the prisoners' food. The actual cooking

# OPENING DAY

## "SIMPLIFIED SAVINGS SYSTEM"

### Tuesday, December 21st, 1915

Join the Club and Grow With It.  
A Million Dollars In Ten Thousand  
Accounts Our Aim.  
**WILL YOURS BE ONE?**

Our Plan: For convenience we have seven classes of members; those who pay A Dime, A Quarter, A Half, A Dollar, Five Dollars, Ten Dollars, or Twenty Dollars, A Week, A Month, or a Pay Day. The member fixes the amount to be paid and the time of payment. Fifty payments complete the series, when your money will be paid you with accrued interest compounded quarterly governed by Regular Savings Bank Rules.

Which Is Your Class?

A Child may be taught Greek, Latin, Mathematics, and English, but its education is incomplete unless it is taught to save a part of all the money that passes through its hands. The youngest could put in a Dime a Week.

Are you a success? The test is simple and infallible. "Are you able to save money? If not, drop out. You will lose. You may think not but you will lose as sure as fate for the seed of success is not in you." (James J. Hill)

"Thrift is the ability to sacrifice today to tomorrow."  
(A Prominent Educator)

Our System puts Saving in easy reach of everybody.

Join any Class.  
Join any Time.  
Your money payable on demand.  
Join and watch it grow.

The earth is made of grains of Sand  
The Ocean of drops of water,  
America's Financial Strength Consists of the Small Savings of the Individual.

Think of it—such small payments received yet guaranteed by the Strongest Bank in the County.

Join Now:

## THE BANK OF ANDERSON

Capital Surplus and Profits \$400,000.00  
B. F. Mauldin, President. J. A. Brock, V-Prest. P. E. Clinkscales, Cashier.

## WANTS NATIONAL LAW FOR AUTOMOBILES

### MEASURE INTRODUCED IN CONGRESS BY ADAMSON OF GEORGIA

## FOR REGISTRATION

### Intent and Purposes Set Forth in Concise Manner By Author.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18.—If the measure introduced in congress by Representative W. C. Adamson of Georgia becomes a law it will be possible for an automobile owner with his home state registration number freely to travel in other parts of the United States without additional taxation or tagging.

This is the concise manner in which Mr. Adamson sets forth what to all intents and purposes is a sensible substitute for a federal automobile registration number:

"No person personally qualified under the laws and regulations of the state, territory, or district of his residence to use and operate such vehicle or vehicles shall be required in any other state or territory or district into which he may go for business or pleasure to make any additional registration or take out any additional license or tag or pay any additional tax in order to use and operate any such machine; nor shall any owner of such vehicle who has complied with the laws of his own state as to registration, license, tagging or tax be required, in order to operate the same vehicle in any other state, territory or district, to make any additional registration or secure any other license or tag or pay any additional tax."

It is set forth that nothing contained in the measure shall be construed to exempt any persons from the police regulations of any state, territory, or district into which he may go, save only the additional registration and the taking out of additional license or tag or paying of additional tax in case he shall have complied with the laws and regulations of his own state, territory or district.

Since the congressman from Georgia is the chairman of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce to which the bill has been referred, it is reasonable to assume that he will interest himself markedly in its passage if he finds that there is a sufficient countrywide demand for its enactment.

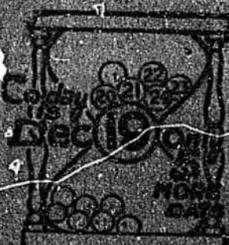
Hence the American Automobile association is calling the attention of its clubs and automobilists generally to this common-sense legislation which will make it possible for the motor car road users in this country to enjoy the same liberty possessed by the automobilists of Great Britain, France and Germany and other European countries. Abroad a single registration does for the entire country and furthermore an international plate of identity is obtainable at a moderate cost which is recognized by all the countries. Previous to the war configuration plans were under way for the general adoption of an international triptych which would have reduced to a minimum the difficulty of customs regulations. A single payment and a check-up in and out of each country, visiting comprising the most complex procedure.

A Farmer's Fire League, in Farm and Fireside is an account of a fire-fighting organization of farmers that might advantageously be put in force throughout the United States.

"As Coledale, a rural district in California, the frequent forest fires were a constant menace to settlers. It was a well-timbered section, and owing to its heavy, campers were numerous during the pleasant weather.

"One fall, after an unusual amount of destruction had been caused by fires, the Farmers' Fire League was formed. A social was given which everyone attended, and the funds for the society were raised. Axes, long-handled rakes, and hoes, besides other implements, were prepared and distributed at the various small checks built as fire-fighting stations in convenient places. On a high hill they established a lookout and the simplest yet telephone system, also a communication code of signals. At the first appearance of fire, notice was given all along the line and the league members from far and near rallied at the danger points. When necessary, day and night brigades were formed.

"A two-horsepower engine or motor," says a writer in Farm and Fireside, "will operate a four-horsepower mowing machine. During an experiment at the Kentucky Station, the time required to mow a row 50 ft. wide with a mowing machine averaged 23 minutes. The expert, but that a machine maintains a regular speed, whereas a man mowing by hand, with the first row faster than those at the end."



Should elect. We ought to have Candidate Catts at our fair. He is reported to have said that if five sardine cans were thrown into the air at one time that he could put a whole in every one of them with a gun before they fell to the ground. That is some shooting, and would attract the attention of our best sportsmen.—Ocala Banner.

**ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS MEETING**  
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Anderson, Anderson, S. C., will be held at the Bankers House on Tuesday, January 4, 1916 at noon.  
B. F. Mauldin, President.  
P. E. Clinkscales, Cashier.